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The percentage of attack among the varieties ranged from 6.8 to 13.3.

Based on these preliminary observations, the extent of damage in yield of grains has to be investigated in future.

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19. SYSTEMATICS OF INDIAN RHOPALIDAE (HEMIPTERA)

Earlier workers disagreed upon the rank and the name of this group of insects. It had been considered a subfamily of the family Coreidae under the name Corizinae for several years. Recently, Harris (1942), Schaefer (1965) and Chopra (1967) have pointed out that this group deserves the status of a family and the correct name should be Rhopalidae. Amyot & Serville rather than Corizidae, Douglas & Scott. The Indian representatives of this family have been described and listed by Distant (1902 & 1918) in the subfamily Corizinae. Distant (1902) followed the earlier classification of the group and has indicated that the Indian species belong to two divisions: Corizaria, Stal and Serinetharia, Stal. 1902 he included four species of a genus Corizus in the division Corizaria and six species of the genus Serinetha in the division Serinetharia. In 1918 he added six new species to his genus Corizus and two additional genera : Agraphopus Stal, and Therapha Amyot & Serville each containing two species. According to the most recent classification (Chopra 1967) the family is divided into two subfamilies : Rhopalinae, Amyot & Serville and Serinethinae, Stal. The former is considered to be composed of six tribes : Niesthrini, Chopra, Rhopalini, Amyot & Serville, Chorosomini, Douglas & Scott, Harmostini Stal, Maccevithini, Chorra and Corizomorphini, Chopra while the latter included only one group. The Indian species of this family belong to the subfamily Serinethinae and the tribes Niesthrini, Rhopalini and Chorosomini of the subfamily Rhopalinae.

Among Serinethinae, Leptocoris Hahn has priority over Serinetha Spinola. The species listed by Distant under Serinetha, therefore, pertain to Leptocoris. Gross (1960) synonymized dallasi Dohrn with augur F., while Chopra (1971) has described a new species L. arorai from south India. The genus Leptocoris as recognized now contains nine species and three subspecies from India.

Among the subfamily Rhopalinae, *Corizus* Fallén belongs to the tribe Rhopalini and has priority over *Therapha* Amyot & Serville. The

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species listed under Therapha, therefore, belong to Corizus. Kerzhner (1962) synonymized diluta Distant with limbatus Reuter. The genus Corizus is now represented by only one species. The genus Agraphopus Stal belongs to the tribe Chorosomini and is represented by one species while the second species orientalis (Distant) belongs to the genus Leptoceraea Jakovlev. The genus Corizus Fallén as considered by Distant, has been divided into several genera. The Indian species listed under Corizus actually belong to the genus Liorhyssus Stal which is now included in the tribe Niesthrini. Chopra (1967) for the first time recorded the occurrence of Peliochrous Stal also of the tribe Niesthrini from south India. Specimens have also been collected from Chandigarh, India.

CHECKLIST OF INDIAN RHOPALIDAE

The descriptions of the species recorded by Distant are mainly based on colour differences which are quite unreliable as the colour of most of the Rhopalid species studied by me vary in a bewildering manner. Until the type specimens are studied further the Indian Rhopalidae are considered to be represented by the following taxa. Some of the species listed below, as indicated, have not actually been reported from India but most probably these will be discovered sooner or later.

Family RHOPALIDAE Amyot & Serville

Subfamily RHOPALINAE Amyot & Serville

Tribe Niesthrini Chopra

Genus Peliochrous Stal

Peliochrous Stal, 1873

Type species: Corizus nigromaculatus Stal, 1855; monobasic. P. nigromaculatus Stal, 1855, Locality: Chandigarh & South India.

Tribe Rhopalini Amyot & Serville

Genus Corizus Fallén

Corizus Fallén, 1814, Therapha Amyot & Serville, 1843, Rhopalus Spinola, 1837. Consivius Distant, 1909.

Type species :— Corizus : Cimex hyoscyami L., 1758 ; fixed by Brulle, 1835. Therapha : Cimex hyoscyami L., 1758 ; fixed by Oshanin, 1912, Consivius : Consivius collinus Distant, 1909 = Cimex hyoscyami L., 1758 ; monobasic.

C. hyoscyami (L.), 1758. Locality: Simla Hills, Kumaon and Shamkhet. Therapha diluta Distant, 1918. (Syn. by Kerzhner, 1962).

Genus Liorhyssus Stal

Liorhyssus Stal, 1870, Colobatus Mulsant & Rey, 1870.

Type species : *Liorhyssus* : *Lygaeus hyalinus* F., 1794 ; fixed by Reuter, 1888. *Colobatus: Corizus gracilis* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835=*Lygaeus hyalinus* F., 1794 ; monobasic.

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L. bengalensis (Dallas) 1852, Locality: North Bengal, Bombay, Bor Ghat & Pusa. L. brevicollis (Motsch) 1863. Locality: Ceylon.

L. imperialis (Distant) 1918. Locality : Bombay & Dehra Dun.

L. macropictus (Distant) 1918. Locality : Chikkaballapura, Nilgiri Hills & Madras.

L. multimaculatus (Distant) 1918. Locality: Chikkaballapura, South India.

L. parvipictus (Distant) 1918. Locality : Chikkaballapura, South India.

L. pronotalis (Distant) 1918. Locality : Dehra Dun.

L. rubicundus (Signoret) 1859. Locality : Ceylon & Dehra Dun.

L. semicruciatus (Motsch) 1863. Locality : Ceylon.

L. subfasciatus (Distant) 1918. Locality : Ceylon.

Tribe Chorosomini Douglas & Scott

Genus Agraphopus Stal

Agraphopus Stal, 1872

Type species : Agraphopus lethierryi Stal, 1872 ; monobasic.

A. lethierryi Stal, 1872. Locality : Chikkaballapura, South India.

Genus Leptoceraea Jakovlev

Leptoceraea Jakovlev, 1874

Type species : Leptoceraea viridis Jakovlev, monobasic.

L. orientalis Distant 1918. Locality : North Bengal & Pusa.

Subfamily SERINETHINAE Stal

Genus Leptocoris Hahn

Leptocoris Hahn, 1831. Serinetha Spinola, 1837. Lygaemorphus Blanchard, 1840. Pyrrhotes Westwood, 1842. Tynotoma Amyot & Serville 1843. Boisea Kirkaldy, 1910.

Type species: Leptocoris: Leptocoris rufus Hahn, 1831=Lygaeus abdominalis F., 1803; monobasic. Tynotoma: Tynotoma vittata Amyot & Serville, 1843; monobasic (nomen dubium). Boisea: Boisea vittata Kirkaldy, 1910=Leptocoris trivittatus Say, 1825; monobasic.

L abdominalis (F.) 1803. Locality: Calcutta & Assam.

L. abdominalis abdominalis (F.) 1803.

L. abdominalis blötei Gross 1960.

L. abdominalis taprobanensis (Dallas) 1852.

L. arorai Chopra 1971. Locality: Nilgiri and south Malabar Hills.

L. augur (F.) 1781. Locality : Bombay, Calcutta & Madras.

L. dallasi (Dohorn) 1860. (Syn. by Gross, 1960).

L. coimbatorensis Gross 1960. Locality: Coimbatore.

L. corniculata (Stal) 1866. Locality: Western India.

L. coxalis (Kirby) 1891. Locality : Ceylon.

L. rufomarginata (F.) 1794. Locality: Calcutta & Nicobar Islands.

L. subrufescens (Kirby) 1888. Locality: Ceylon and Christmas Island.

L. vicina (Dallas) 1852. Locality : Ceylon.

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(Note: All references prior to 1967 are listed by Chopra, 1967 and Distant, 1902 & 1918.).

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20. DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS OF MUSCIDAE (DIPTERA)

Muscidae (Diptera) contains probably the world's commonest and most ubiquitous insects, the adults of which transmit several dangerous and widespread diseases including typhoid fever, several kinds of dysentery, cholera and trachoma while a few members of the family have been listed as parasitic in nature. The following muscids were collected at Damoh, Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

	Date of
Species	collection
Atherigona sp.? bella Frey	14- vii-1966
Dichaetomyia nubiana Bigot	26- vii-1967
-	28- xii-1966
Fannia leucosticta Mg	
Gymnodia tonitrui Wied	9- vi-1966
Helina nervosa Stein	11-viii-1967
Limnophora himalayensis Brun	3- vii-1967
Lispe leucospila Wied	24- vii-1966
Musca domestica L	2-viii-1966
M. illingworthi Patton	9- ix-1963
M. pattoni Aust	2- vii-1966
M. ventrosa Wied.	9- ix-1963
Ophyra sp	19- iii-1966
Orthellia sp	12-viii-1967
Orchisia costata Mg	18-viii-1967
Paregle cinerella Fall	11 -vi-1966
Passeromyia heterochaeta Vill	14-ix-1966
Pegomya sp	16-viii-1966
Stomoxys calcitrans L	16 - ii-1967
Synthesiomyia nudiseta Wulp.	14- iii-1966

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